

Mail Orders Filled at Advertised Prices.

Miller & Rhoads

Boys' Suits, \$2.98

The cloth is a dark mixed gray union melton in Fall and Winter weight.

The tailoring is just as good as that found in suits for older brothers and father.

The lining is of an extra good quality Italian cloth.

We're doing a fine business in the boys' department and making a specialty of just such suits as these for school and knock-about wear.

Notice the display of Boys' Clothing in the Broad Street windows.

Bargains in Oriental Rugs

During the month of October our stock of Oriental Rugs is being offered at greatly reduced prices. Lovers of the artistic in floor coverings are taking advantage of the opportunity.

\$33 Kazaks now . . \$24.75
\$37 Mozuls now . . \$27.75

The Sale of New China

Richmond has never seen a prettier display of China than is contained in Broad Street windows and the China Department.

We extend an invitation to everybody to look at these articles, whether intending to purchase or not.

We are importers as well as retailers—consequently prices are always at the lowest point.

Austrian China Dinner Sets, plain white, thin China, 99 pieces, \$14.50. Same quality as in the \$25 Decorated Sets.

Porcelain Dinner Sets, 100 pieces, decorated and gold lined, new shapes; extra good value, \$12.57.

Salad Bowls, Cake Plates, Game Platters, &c., beautifully decorated and gold-lined pieces, all of imported China; worth one dollar in the usual way; our price, 75c.

Imported China Cream Pitchers and 1 1/2-quart Pitchers, decorated and gold traced, 25c.

Japanese China Cups and Saucers, After Dinner and Choccolates, 10c each; worth 15c.

May Mantion Patterns, 10c; by mail, 12c.

GRAND JURY WANTS OTHER WITNESSES

Summoned to Appear To-Day in City Home Wood Contract Scandal.

MARX GUNST ON THE STAND

Judge Witt Rules That Opening of Bids by Official Is Not Violation of Criminal Law.

Being unable yesterday to conclude the examination of witnesses in the City Home wood contract scandal, the grand jury of the Hustings Court took recess at 3:15 o'clock until 11 o'clock this morning, when a new batch of them will be heard. Every bit of evidence that will tend to show by whom the bids were opened and for whom they were opened, and for whom they were opened, is being sought. Thus far there is no information as to whether or not indictments will be returned, although it is evident that all, and especially the grand jury, is determined to find and brand the real culprits.

Holding of Judge.

Late Tuesday evening Judge Witt was asked for a ruling on this point: When it is shown that bids were opened while in the custody of an official, is it a violation of the criminal law? Judge Witt, in a brief opinion, answered yesterday that it was not, saying, however, that it would amount to a misdemeanor if the official, after the opening of the bids, failed to report the same to the grand jury, or if he failed to report the same to the grand jury, or if he failed to report the same to the grand jury.

"In reply to your question of last night, I will say that the bare tampering with bids by a party to whom they have been entrusted is not in itself an indictable offense. If such act be done by an official, it would amount to such a misdemeanor in office as would justify the authorities in removing the guilty party from office according to the statute."

"I further say to you that whilst the act of tampering with bids is not indictable, the circumstances of a most potent field of evidence in considering whether an official has been bribed, or whether he has conspired with another to obtain a city contract for the purpose of sharing its benefits."

Dr. Williams on Stand.

Councilman Emory G. Williams, a member of the Committee on Relief of the Poor, was one of the most important witnesses for the Commonwealth yesterday during the day. Mr. Williams, who is a prominent physician, was called by the grand jury to testify to the fact that he had seen a number of men who had been arrested on the charge of tampering with bids, and that he had seen a number of men who had been arrested on the charge of tampering with bids, and that he had seen a number of men who had been arrested on the charge of tampering with bids.

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MANY NEGROES OWNED SLAVES

An Interesting Chapter of Antebellum History Which Would Make Good Reading.

IS GENERALLY OVERLOOKED

Rich Field for Writers of Historic Novels Which Yet Remains to Be Worked.

It sometimes happens that history shows the most interesting incidents in giving an account of the customs and habits of a people at certain periods. When writers of historical novels neglect the negro slave-owner, who flourished in many parts of the South before the Civil War, they miss a chapter capable of most entertaining treatment.

For negroes actually owned men and women of their race, bought and sold them as the white people did. Some of these owners were accounted well-to-do in their day because of the number of their slaves.

In the official list of taxpayers published in Charleston, S. C., in 1860, the names of 132 colored people were given who owned slaves. The total value of the slaves in Charleston was \$1,170 at the beginning of the war.

A negro owned fourteen slaves, another thirteen, three owned twelve, and many owned from one to seven each.

These negro slave-owners came into the possession of their slaves exactly as the white people did. They bought them in very much the same way, often hiring them out to other employers and taking all the wages the workers could give.

One case of interest is that of Dickey Pope of Columbus, Ga., who owned her own husband.

She hired him out to work for other people until he offended her in some way, when she sold him to a neighbor.

Another negro of Columbus, Ga., "Joe" Clark, a barber, owned and worked negroes whom he had purchased from a white man.

"Bob" Parker, another slave-owner of Columbus, operated a line of drays, owning both the drivers and the drays, and also owning a number of negro women and children.

The largest owners of slaves among the colored people in Charleston was W. E. Dereef, an Indian, and Maria Weston, each of whom possessed fourteen.

The first colored people of Charleston were generally a very intelligent folk, and always composed a aristocracy in the town. The negro, when possessed of the means and opportunity, was not wholly averse to dealing in his own kind.

"Dick" was a slave of Laurens county, S. C., was the slave of his wife, and did not finish paying for his freedom until long after the close of the war.

"Dick" was at first the slave of a white man, but he was sold to an arrangement with the boy by which the latter was permitted to work for others for wage and to receive a part of his earnings, the latter to be applied to the payment of his freedom, \$1,000 being the price stipulated.

"Dick" married a free woman of color, and had paid \$500 of his purchase to his master, when the latter died in the war. A record of his private arrangement with the slave boy.

The youth was sold to a bachelor named Nugent. Meantime, "Dick's" wife died, and he had married another free woman of color. This woman then purchased her husband from Nugent agreeing to pay for him on the installment plan.

When the war broke out, the States broke out, and in a little while Nugent died, and his estate was claimed by relatives in the West.

"Dick" was sold on the block for \$1,500, his wife being the purchaser. Clark Templeton a white neighbor, in order to save the wife's note, or in some way provided the money, and when the war closed the debt was still due the Templeton estate.

This debt "Dick" did not repudiate, though he probably could have done so, but continued to work and save, and several years after emancipation paid the last dollar with interest.

George Shewberry, a Charleston negro, owned twelve slaves. He was a quiet, exemplary citizen, and was elected to the City Council without solicitude on his part.

Shewberry died in 1875, at which time he was still an Alderman and an Alderman. His funeral was attended by the members of the City Council in a body.

James Harrison, a negro, had no political privileges, they were simply protected in their civil rights, and were free to buy and sell and to engage in whatever legitimate commercial enterprise or undertaking they pleased.

The story of the negro slave-owners of the South before the war is an interesting one. The descendants of these negroes stand high in the South, and are usually well-behaved and quiet and enjoy the respect of their white acquaintances.—Detroit News Tribune.

HECHLER INDICTED WITH GENTRY AGAIN

(Continued from First Page.)

to put into writing the convicting words of those summoned. Bulky poll-tax records were inspected carefully. Then when they were finally prepared to bring in a presentment they declined to do so, showing the effects of long confinement and mental work and worry.

Having declined to preside at the trial early in the week, for reasons which the public appreciated and understood, Judge Scott will ask to be relieved again, and it will be necessary for Governor Swann to designate another judge. If Judge Harrison is to officiate again he must be designated again by the Governor, for his official connection with the case has already been established.

Harry M. Smith, who represents the Commonwealth, since Mr. Wendenburg has been excused from service, will take up the new indictments and fight for conviction. Mr. Hechler, who was found guilty the maximum jail sentence would be one year. Inasmuch as he is indicted for a misdemeanor and not for a felony, that of itself would not disqualify him, although the county court would not sit on the ground that a convicted man is not fit to serve the people as treasurer.

When informed incidentally that Mr. Frayer was in the race, one of the ablest lawyers in Richmond remarked that the Circuit Court yesterday that Frayer would be appointed to succeed himself, and that Hechler would never be permitted to hold the office, for which he is fighting now with grim determination.

Has Far-Reaching Effect.

The opinion rendered by Judge Harrison, when he quashed the indictment, is believed to be of far-reaching effect. According to views expressed yesterday, many votes in the recent primary will be nullified. The trial of Hechler and Gentry, next on the docket, ought to end within a week or ten days, and the verdict of the jury will be of most importance in taking the kinks out of the peculiar twist in Henrico politics.

The Motto for Him.

"Is there not," asked the prison visitor, "some line or two from the Bible that would be helpful to you? Something that would serve as a shibboleth, a motto?"

"Yes," interrupted the convict eagerly, "there is one motto I'd like to take if I could only live up to it."

"And what is that?"

"We are here to-day and gone to-morrow."—Catholic Standard and Times.

Too Risky

Ask your doctor if he does not think it is giving an account of the customs and habits of a people at certain periods. When writers of historical novels neglect the negro slave-owner, who flourished in many parts of the South before the Civil War, they miss a chapter capable of most entertaining treatment.

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OPERATORS VOTE TO REMAIN ON STRIKE

Local Union Decides to Remain Firm, Hopeful of Victory in End.

DEPRECATE SMALL'S ACTION

Secretary White Informs Meeting That Unions Will Not Obey President.

At the headquarters of the striking telegraphers yesterday afternoon Secretary W. S. White, of the local union, gave out the statement that he had received a letter over the signatures of the chairman and members of the general executive board in Chicago, notifying the local union that S. J. Small had been suspended by that body from the presidency of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, and that the strike would in the future be conducted by and under the direction of the general executive board.

The local union passed resolutions unanimously deprecating the action of Small in sending a telegram to the locals throughout the country recommending that a vote be taken on the matter of returning to work. The local body also decided by unanimous vote to remain firm in its fight against the telegraph corporations. The same action, Mr. White said, has been taken by the other unions.

Secretary White declares that the union men are more confident of victory now than at any time since the strike began.

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to put into writing the convicting words of those summoned. Bulky poll-tax records were inspected carefully. Then when they were finally prepared to bring in a presentment they declined to do so, showing the effects of long confinement and mental work and worry.

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WORK IN FROZEN NORTH

Missionaries Alone Standing Between Alaskans and Riffraff That Constitute Camp Followers.

What is Being Done in Tropics.

The missionary interests were again considered by the General Convention in joint session in St. Paul's Church yesterday afternoon. The general subject being the church's work in the Arctic and in the tropics. Representatives were present from Alaska, Porto Rico and Honolulu. The topics treated covered a wide range, and provided an intense interest, both to the convention and to a large gallery of visitors. The courtesies of the floor were extended to the members of the Woman's Auxiliary.

After devotional exercises, led by the presiding bishop, an address was made by the Very Rev. Hudson Stuck, D. D., Archbishop of Alaska. Archbishop Stuck was introduced as the representative of Bishop Rowe at this convention, and told of the work in that territory, covering 500,000 square miles.

Wealth of Alaska.

The speaker divided the country into three sections—geographically, climatically and economically, and took up the three divisions in detail. He gave the location of American church missions and the present missionary conditions in each section.

Mineral resources and the future development of the country were considered, as well as the coast fisheries, and the future of this great area, in which the American Church has no rivalry and no competition in its missionary work. The St. Lawrence River, with its 2,000 miles of navigable water, was described as the key to the situation, and a plea was made for a mission steamer to navigate this river and its tributaries.

"It is sometimes said that in comparison with the millions of China, the work in sparse Alaska is of no importance, declared the archbishop, these white men of Alaska are your sons and your brothers. When I think of the deprivations that have been committed on their natives and of the only men who stand between them and the riffraff that constitute the camp followers of the great army of miners, I realize the importance of our work."

It is a field, and a poorly equipped field, and one that calls for men in every sense of that word.

WORK OF UPPER HOUSE

(Continued from Second Page.)

Minnesota and North Dakota were appointed, and the meeting will probably be held at the time of the Pan-Anglican Conference in London next June.

It was made the special order for a 9 o'clock session to celebrate Holy Communion in Monumental Church, and to have the election of four new bishops for the newly created dioceses immediately following.

Bible Society.

The Bishop of Missouri, Bishop Tuttle, offered the following preamble and resolution in regard to the American Bible Society, which was adopted:

"The American Bible Society has been used of God in giving to the Chinese church the two versions in Mandarin and in Wenti, the result of the heroic toil of Bishop Schereschewsky. It has published the New Testament of the church in the languages used by our North American Indians. At the present time, in conjunction with the British and Foreign Bible Society, it is carrying forward a revised translation of the Portuguese Scriptures."

These instances of its wide usefulness, both at home and abroad, constitute a valid plea for our sympathy and prayers, and make it a proper subject for the benediction of all who love God's Holy Word; therefore,

Resolved, That this house commend anew to the generous consideration of all the congregations of this church ninety years past by this historic society.

The resolution was unanimously approved by the House of Bishops.

Night Session.

At the night session the bishops took up the report of the joint committee on members from the conference of workers among the colored people, the discussion lasting until late in the morning. Bishop Rowe, who was prevented from attending this convention, and speaking upon the younger clergy and laity of the church, in consideration of the joint session was adjourned for this convention after a few remarks from the presiding bishop, who expressed his great gratitude at the large attendance and genuine interest in all missionary matters connected with the meeting of 1907.

The Mission of the Voice and Its Cure.

N. J. Poock Van Baggen, The Hague, describes the method used in Holland to teach singers and speakers to use the voice properly. This method has been in use for twenty years. It is of use when there are such difficulties as adenoids, enlarged tonsils and paralysis of the vocal chords. The first thing to be taught is the correct method of breathing, the diaphragm being the one preferred, as the one that is taught is the one that is least exertion and with nothing to hinder the movements of the vocal organs. The author describes minutely the exercises to be used in this method of breathing and controlling the breath. Next comes learning how to direct the breath against the soft palate, but against the hard palate. After these two things have been thoroughly learned the pupil may begin to speak. It is a knowledge practically—Medical Record.

In Sandwich Islands.

After the singing of the missionary hymn of the church, "Publish Glad Tidings," the Rt. Rev. Henry B. Restarick, D. D., Bishop of Honolulu, was introduced. Bishop Restarick opened with a historical statement of church work in the Sandwich Islands, and of the part taken in the abolition of slavery by some shipwrecked mariners who were churchmen, so that in 1820, when missionaries arrived there, idols had been burnt and their service abolished.

In 1862 the islands were nominally Christian territory," he said. "Since that time they have become heathenized again by the introduction of Chinese, Japanese and Koreans, as well as Mexicans and Porto Ricans."

"The islands are a territory of the United States, with a Legislature of their own and a representative in Congress. They are regarded as a necessary for military purposes, and by some are said to be the most important acquisition since the Louisiana Purchase."

Bishop Restarick then told of the educational work in the islands, and of the great success in training Japanese and Chinese for missionary work, both in California and in the Orient. "One-third of the children of Honolulu," he said, "are in private schools, the races seeming to prefer private schools, although there are always separate rooms for natives and for children. The buildings of the church schools were described as being old and out of repair, needing a considerable outlay to make them serviceable at this time. The work among the natives was described as being extensive and encouraging, Honolulu being the seventh port of entry in the world, and therefore a natural centre of missionary effort."

Sunday in Honolulu.

On motion, the Rev. Dr. Alsop, who has recently returned from a visit to the Sandwich Islands, was given the floor for five minutes to tell of his experiences there. Dr. Alsop described a Sunday spent in Honolulu and the services held in various churches during that day, in which six different prayer books were used, and in which fervent worshippers took part with hearty enthusiasm.

The floor being thrown open to discussion, Bishop Ferguson, of Cape Palmas, read a letter, asking the convention to visit the Negro Building at the Jamestown Exposition before returning to their homes. The presiding bishop ruled that no action could be taken on this invitation at this joint session.

Bishop Graves, of Shanghai, introduced a resolution, which was enthusiastically adopted, conveying the greetings of the convention to Bishop

VALUABLE WORK OF THE MOTHERS' CLUB

Much Interest Taken in Annual Meeting to Be Held This Afternoon.

NOTED SPEAKERS SECURED

Prospects for New Year's Work Declared to Be Brighter Than Ever.

WORK OF UPPER HOUSE

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W. L. DOUGLAS

THE \$3.50 SHOES

BEST \$3.50 SHOES

Men in every walk of life, in all professions and trades, the gentleman of leisure and the workingman—all wear W. L. Douglas's \$3.50 shoes because they are the best.

\$25,000 Reward

To any one who can prove that W. L. Douglas's shoes do not make and use more money than \$3.50 shoes than any other manufacturer.

THE REASON W. L. Douglas's \$3.50 shoes are worn by more men in all walks of life than any other make, is because of their excellent style, easy fitting, and superior wearing qualities. The selection of the leathers and other materials for each part of the shoe, and every detail of the making is looked after by the most complete organization of superintendents, foremen and skilled shoemakers, who receive the highest wages paid in the shoe industry, and whose workmanship cannot be excelled.

If I could take you into my large factories at Brockton, Mass., and show you how carefully W. L. Douglas's \$3.50 shoes are made, you would then understand why they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer, and are of greater value than any other \$3.50 shoe.

My method of tanning the bottom soles produces more flexible and longer wearing leather than any other tannage.

W. L. DOUGLAS \$4.00 GILT EDGE SHOE

Cannot Be Equalled at Any Price.

W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES \$1.75 AND \$2.00. JUST THE SAME AS MY MEN'S \$3.50 SHOES. THE SAME LEATHERS. FOR \$1.75 AND \$2.00.

CAUTION. The genuine have W. L. Douglas name and price stamped on bottom. Take No. 1000. If you are buying shoes, it is not convenient to go to W. L. Douglas store, write your dealer for W. L. Douglas shoes. If he cannot supply you, send direct to factory, Shoe Malls, everywhere. Illustrated Catalog free. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

W. L. DOUGLAS SHOE STORE IN RICHMOND: 623 EAST BROAD STREET.